

## Miscellaneous.

What will this country be noted for hence?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What are men striving for hot and intense?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What makes our politics reek with offence?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What makes J. Gould, tho' a small man, immense?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What makes our cashiers jump over the fence?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What causes crime on the slightest offence?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
Why is it stern justice often relents?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What more than all shadows tell coming events?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.  
What makes you polite to a man of no sense?  
Dollars and cents. Dollars and cents.

## IT IS TRUE

That purses will hold nickels as well as gold.  
That all men are honest when well watched.  
That there is more gratitude in dogs than there is in men.  
That poverty is the worst banner that a man can put up.  
That a young wife and an old man is like a light in a sick room.  
That the most enduring love is that of a mother for her children.  
That nearly every office-seeker is the right man in the right place.  
That a clerk philanthropy is like giving a mermaid a pair of boots.  
That life is too short to give young men advice as to whom they should marry.  
That most men choose a wife as a child does a doll, no matter if the head is filled with sawdust.  
That diamonds, silks, fans, broadcloth, velvet, gold watches and chains are often bought with other people's money.

'Twas past twelve at midnight when he rolled home and prepared to concoct some story about the lateness of his return. She, however, was awake, and with a sharp-scented nose detected an odor of gin. "What smell is that, my dear?" she remarked. "Cloves, my love." "But the other odor, sir?" "All spice, my sweet." "But I smell something else." "O, that's cinnamon." "But I am certain I smell something that isn't spice at all." "O, that's an apple I ate before I came in." "Well, I should think," she replied, "that if you'd just taken a good drink of brandy before you came in, and eaten a ham sandwich, you would have had all the ingredients necessary for a good mince pie." He sighed as he dropped to sleep, and murmured that he'd have done so if he hadn't been afraid of bad dreams.

## What She Wanted.

Mrs. Sam Smart advertised for a colored servant. An elegantly dressed colored lady put in an appearance. She wanted \$15 a month in advance, which was conceded. She wanted a room with a carpet and a stove, where she could receive the visits of "several gemmen who am payin' me 'tenshuns." This was also granted. She was to be allowed to attend church all day Sunday and twice during the week. When a revival was in progress she proposed to be out every evening in the week. This and several other concessions were granted by Mrs. Smart, who is fanatically opposed to doing any hard work herself, and who will put up with everything from a servant rather than soil her precious hands. "And I wants hit understood about de meals," continued the would-be menial. "I likes to eat hearty. We has to hab beefsteak or sausage eberv mornin' and for myself I want chocolate instead of coffee. Den I wants a lunc of cold ham or tongue about 10 o'clock, so I kin hold out till dinner, at 1 o'clock. I don't take coffee with my dinner. De coffee and cakes come about half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, which will make me hold out until tea, at 6. De best time for supper am about 8 o'clock. Good supper, I wants."

"I say," said Sam Smart, who had been listening attentively with growing indignation, "suppose we keep you busy eating all the time, how much more will you charge by the month?"—*Washington Hatchet.*

Since steel rails were introduced the railroad companies have continued increasing the size and weight of their rolling stock, and the speed of trains has also been materially accelerated, till the rails which carried trains safely ten years ago are not sufficient to endure without dan-

ger the blows from the cars and locomotives now in use at the speed the blow is struck. Although trains in Britain maintain a higher average speed than those run on American roads, accidents from broken rails are almost unknown there, the cause of this exemption from breakage being due to the great weight of rail employed. While our leading railroads are using rails weighing from fifty to sixty pounds to the yard, British roads doing similar work have rails weighing from sixty-five to eighty-five pounds to the yard. American engineers assumed that steel rails could not be overloaded by ordinary locomotives or cars, and they introduced rails that were too light in the first place, and the breakage due to inherent weakness are now manifesting the mistakes made. There are many thousands of miles of railroad track laid with steel under sixty pounds weight to the yard. Every train that rolls over this track takes part of the steel away, so that the rails are getting smaller and weaker every year. As this weakness grows, the increase of accidents from breakage will go on. The interests of safety already demand that the steel rails on many roads should be renewed with heavier patterns, or that the weight on locomotive drivers and cars should be reduced.

## THE MORTGAGE SYSTEM.

## Beware of Giving the First Crop Mortgage.

"There are farmers and farmers. One will thrive, grow rich, and another close to him will be in debt, will mortgage and finally be bankrupt and homeless. You may see this in the finest cotton and tobacco counties. One man makes his three, five and ten thousand dollars clear each year, while his neighbor just over the fence loses year by year, and finally ends with complete ruin. How is this? It is in the man much more than in the land. The mortgage system once entered upon, will always be continued from year to year by poor farmers, or lazy farmers, or drinking farmers or extravagant farmers. The first mortgage upon the farm is as bad for the farmer as the first chill is for the victim in a yellow fever district. It is the beginning of an attack that will end in great suffering and possibly in financial death. "Beware of the first mortgage." This is only too true. Thus far Randolph is remarkably free from the curses of the mortgage system. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that hitherto our farmers have not been raising a money crop. They have raised their own "hog and hominy," they have lived easily, and while they have not made big money they have prospered and are happy, and can call their homes their own. But there has been a change. This year quite a number of our farmers tried tobacco, and succeeded far beyond their expectations. Next year the number will be largely increased. It is our first attempt at a money crop, and it would be well for the farmers who try it to move prudently and cautiously. It is too often the case in those sections where money crops are raised that a few get rich, while many go to work blindly, get hopelessly in debt, mortgage their farms, and cannot escape the ruin they bring upon themselves. The Star is right. "Beware of the first mortgage."—*Ashboro Courier.*

## COMPARATIVE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States is but 100 years old; Great Britain dating from William the Conqueror, 800 years; France, dating from Charlemagne, 1100 years; Germany and Austria the same; and Russia, dating from Peter the Great, 350 years. In round numbers the population of the United States, upwards of 50,000,000, is greater than that of any of the above nations, except Russia, its wealth, its agricultural production and the value of its manufactures far ahead of any. The following statistics, approximately correct, of the present population, debt, expenses and production of six leading nations of the earth, present some comparative statements of surprising character, and show, in a strong light, the greatness of our own country.

	Population.	Wealth.
United States.....	50,150,000	\$55,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	34,505,000	45,000,000,000
France.....	37,188,000	40,000,000,000
Germany.....	45,397,000	25,000,000,000
Russia.....	82,400,000	15,000,000,000
Austria.....	38,175,000	14,000,000,000
	Debt.	Annual Expenditure.
United States.....	\$1,800,000,000	\$257,000,000
Great Britain.....	3,800,000,000	415,000,000
France.....	4,000,000,000	650,000,000
Germany.....	90,000,000	150,000,000
Russia.....	2,000,000,000	600,000,000
Austria.....	2,000,000,000	370,000,000
	Production.	Manufactures
United States.....	\$7,500,000,000	\$8,000,000,000
Great Britain.....	1,200,000,000	4,000,000,000
France.....	2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
Germany.....	1,800,000,000	2,200,000,000
Russia.....	2,000,000,000	1,300,000,000
Austria.....	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000

INTERESTING FORESTRY INFORMATION.—An immense chart, showing the areas of improved forest and unimproved (including waste) land in each State and Territory of the Union, was prepared by Mr. R. W. Best, of the Forestry Division, Agricultural Department, for the Forestry Congress which assembled in Boston during the past month. The data were gathered very carefully by correspondents in every county in the Union, and verified by correspondence with the State authorities. It shows that there are 285,000,000 acres of improved land, 445,000,000 acres of forest, and 730,000,000 acres of unimproved and waste unimproved land. Incidentally it is shown that forests are disappearing at the rate of 25,000,000 acres each year. The forest product during the ensuing year was 18,000,000,000 feet, board measurement. Last year it was 28,000,000,000 feet. These figures are quite suggestive.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

In Bavaria there is a town called Mittenwald, shut in by snow-clad peaks and dense forests, in which every yard is crossed by a labyrinth of ropes and poles, on which hundreds of violins are hung up to dry. For a couple of centuries the entire industry of the town has been violin-making, for which the surrounding forests produce the best of material. Men, women and children, all have their allotted share of the work; and violins, cellos, bass violins, zithers and every string instrument, from a copy of some old and priceless Stradivarius, perfect in form, color and tone, down to the cheap banjo, are exported in great quantities, all hand-made, to every quarter of the globe.

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—To make green blinds that are faded look like new, brush them over with linseed oil. Black ornaments may be mended with shellac. Smoking the joint renders it black. If the brass top of a paraffine lamp has come off, it may be repaired with plaster of paris wet with a little water, and it will be as strong as ever. Tough meat may be made as tender as any by the addition of a little vinegar to the water when it is put on to boil. Fish may be scaled more easily if dipped for an instant in boiling water, or if they are slightly sprinkled with salt.

Robert Garrett has at Mount Clare, near Baltimore, a school for the training of apprentices in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Of the 500 apprentices on that line 49 are now in the school. These pupils are taught the common English branches, algebra, geometry, physics, drawing, the chemistry of oils, mechanics and indeed everything needed to discipline their minds for intelligent work when they shall be men. Nor are the hands idle, for the lads are trained as machinists, brass finishers, steam and gas pipe fitters, molders, upholsterers, draughtsmen, painters, bridge builders, and engineers.

LOT CUT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Careful estimates put the whole lot cut of the coming winter (1885-'86) upon the Mississippi and its tributaries at 550,000,000 feet. The distribution of these logs in the drives, will be about 300,000,000 feet to the Minneapolis proper, and about 250,000,000 to the mills above that point, and will give Minneapolis in 1886, including what may be carried over, about 335,000,000 feet of lumber. The estimated force to be employed in the woods on the Mississippi and its tributaries this winter is about 5,500 men.—*Pacific Rural News.*

"Where do they bury the bad people?" asked a little girl of her mother after reading the inscriptions on the monuments in a well-filled cemetery. "These were all good, it seems, and the preacher tells us there are a great many bad folks." Ah! little girl, older heads than yours have puzzled over the same question without being able to solve the difficult problem.—*Farmers' Friend.*

Never speak of your failings, my son. Everybody who knows you knows them. Never speak of your good qualities. Nobody but yourself believes you possess them. In short, never speak of yourself at all. Of course you will appear eccentric, but you will be readily forgiven by everybody.

Statistics show that 39 out of every 1,000 negroes in Atlanta, Ga., die annually, as compared with a death-rate of 13 to the thousand among the whites. And this great mortality must continue and increase in our towns and cities so long as they will abandon the farms, where they can at least have the benefit of good shelter and wholesome diet, and flock to the towns and cities to live in crowded, filthy hovels and subsist on scanty food.

Our National Government has given an aggregate of about 80,000,000 acres of land to railroads up to the present time, and the various State governments half as much more, a total of 120,000,000 acres, twenty-five times the area of Massachusetts and three times that of all New England.

## Superior Courts of North Carolina.

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

## FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Beaufort—Feb. 8th, May 24th, Nov. 29th.  
Currituck—March 1st, September 6th.  
Camden—March 8th, September 13th.  
Pasquotank—March 15th, June 7th, September 20th.  
Perquimans—March 22nd, Sep. 27th.  
Chowan—March 29th, June 14th, October 4th.  
Gates—April 5th, October 11th.  
Hertford—April 12th, June 21st, Oct. 18th, Dec. 20th.  
Washington—April 19th, Oct. 25th, Dec. 13th.  
Tyrell—April 26th, November 1st.  
Dare—May 2nd, November 8th.  
Hyde—Feb. 1st, May 10th, Nov. 15th.  
Pamlico—May 17th, November 22nd.

## SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Halifax—Jan. 4th, March 1st, May 10th, November 15th.  
Northampton—Jan 18th, March 29th, June 7th, October 4th.  
Warren—March 15th, September 20th.  
Edgecombe—Feb. 1st, April 12th, Oct. 18th.  
Bertie—April 26th, November 1st.  
Craven—Feb. 8th, May 24th, Nov. 29th.

## THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Pitt—Jan. 4th, March 15th, June 7th, September 20th.  
Wilson—Feb. 1st, April 12th, Nov. 1st.  
Vance—Feb. 15th, May 17th, Oct. 18th.  
Martin—March 1st, Sep. 6th, Dec. 6th.  
Greene—March 29th, October 4th.  
Nash—April 26th, November 22nd.  
Franklin—Jan. 18th, May 31st, Aug. 16th, November 15th.

## FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Wake—Jan. 4th, Feb. 22nd, March 22nd, April 19th, July 12th, Aug. 30th, Sep. 27th, Oct. 25th.  
Wayne—Jan. 18th, March 8th, April 12th, July 26th, Aug. 9th, Sep. 13th.  
Harnett—February 1st, August 9th.  
Johnston—February 8th, August 16th.

## FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Granville—Jan. 25th, May 3rd, Sep. 13th, November 29th.  
Chatham—Feb. 8th, May 17th, Oct. 4th, 30th, December 13th.  
Alamance—March 1st, May 31st, September 27th.  
Durham—March 8th, May 24th, Oct. 18th.  
Orange—March 22nd, Aug. 9th, Nov. 8th.  
Caswell—April 12th, Aug. 16th, Nov. 15th.  
Person—April 26th, Aug. 23rd, Nov. 22nd.

## SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

New Hanover—Jan. 18th, April 12th, Sept. 27th.  
Lenoir—Feb. 1st, Aug. 23rd, Nov. 15th.  
Duplin—Feb. 8th, Sep. 6th, Nov. 29th.  
Sampson—Feb. 22nd, April 26th, Oct. 11th, December 13th.  
Pender—March 8th, May 3rd, Sep. 13th.  
Carteret—March 15th, October 25th.  
Jones—March 22nd, Aug. 16th, Nov. 1st.  
Onslow—March 29th, November 8th.

## SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Anson—Jan. 4th, April 26th, Sep. 13th, November 29th.  
Cumberland—Jan. 18th, March 8th, May 3rd, July 26th, November 8th, and Nov. 15th.  
Columbus—Jan. 11th, March 22nd, Aug. 2nd.  
Robeson—Jan. 25th, May 17th, Aug. 30th, October 11th.  
Richmond—Feb. 8th, May 31st, Sep. 27th, December 20th.  
Bladen—March 15th, October 25th.  
Brunswick—March 29th, September 20th.  
Moore—April 12th, Aug. 16th, Dec. 5th.

## EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Iredell—Feb. 1st, May 17th, Aug. 9th, Nov. 8th.  
Rowan—Feb. 15th, May 3rd, Aug. 23rd, Nov. 22nd.  
Davidson—March 1st, May 31st, Sep. 6th, Dec. 6th.  
Randolph—March 15th, September 20th.  
Montgomery—March 29th, Oct. 4th.  
Stanly—April 5th, Oct. 18th.  
Cabarrus—Jan. 25th, April 26th, Nov. 1st.

## NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Rockingham—Jan. 18th, July 26th, November 8th.  
Forsyth—Feb. 1st, May 17th, Oct. 25th.  
Yadkin—Feb. 15th, September 27th.

Wilkes—March 1st, Sep. 13th, April 26th.  
Alleghany—March 15th, September 6th.  
Davie—March 29th, October 11th.  
Stokes—April 12th, Aug. 9th, Nov. 15th.  
Surry—April 19th, Aug. 23rd, Nov. 22nd.

## TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Henderson—Feb. 8th, July 19th.  
Burke—March 1st, Aug. 9th.  
Caldwell—March 15th, Sep. 6th.  
Ashe—March 22nd, May 24th, Aug. 23rd.  
Watauga—March 29th, May 31st, Aug. 30th.  
Mitchell—April 12th, Sep. 13th.  
Yancey—April 26th, September 27th.  
McDonnell—May 10th, October 11th.

## ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Union—Feb. 8th, May 17th, Sept. 20th.  
Mooresville—Feb. 22nd, Aug. 30th—each 3 weeks.  
Gaston—March 15th, October 11th.  
Lincoln—March 29th, October 4th.  
Cleveland—April 5th, Aug. 9th, Oct. 25th.  
Rutherford—April 19th, November 1st.  
Polk—May 3rd, November 15th.  
Catawba—Jan. 25th, May 31st, Aug. 2nd.  
Alexander—Jan. 18th, June 7th, July 26th.

## TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Buncombe—March 8th, June 14th, August 16th, December 6th.  
Madison—Feb. 22nd, Aug. 2nd, Nov. 22nd.  
Transylvania—March 29th, Sept. 6th.  
Haywood—April 5th, Sep. 13th.  
Jackson—April 19th, Sept. 27th.  
Macon—May 3rd, October 4th.  
Clay—May 10th, October 11th.  
Cherokee—May 17th, October 18th.  
Graham—May 31st, Nov. 1st.  
Swain—June 7th, Nov. 8th.

## CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURTS.

Oliver P. Meares, Wilmington, Judge.  
Benj. R. Moore, Wilmington } Solicitors.  
Geo. E. Wilson, Charlotte.

## COURTS BEGIN.

New Hanover—Jan. 4th, March 15th, May 17th, July 19th, Sept. 20th, Nov. 15th.  
Mecklenburg—February 8th, April 12th, June 7th, Aug. 9th, Oct. 11th, Dec. 6th.

With Cotton at Eight and a Half Cents, Poor Crops and Bad Prices.

## WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1, 1885.

The situation of our Farmers, and more especially of those in the Eastern Counties, is a serious one. With cotton at 8½ cents and everything else in the same proportion, it is doubtful whether our people can make cotton at all with the old method. Thousands of thoughtful men all through the South are considering earnestly this question: WHAT SHALL BE DONE? With prices of their products way down and the prices of all they buy not reduced in the same proportion, what shall be done to feed the family, buy clothes and send the children to school during this New Year? All this time sensible men are cutting down every expense and resolving that they will make more at home. Milk, meat, vegetables must be made in larger quantities and groceries saved; corn, oats and grass must be provided for the horses, cows and hogs. High-priced fertilizers and every extra thing are entirely out of the question. The wise man will buy the cheapest and best ingredients only and make fertilizers at home this year.

At this time, THE NORTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY, an exclusively North Carolina Company, working nothing but North Carolina material, wants to inform the prudent men just described how they can help themselves and help a home enterprise by buying LIME PHOSPHATE, the cheapest Phosphate ever sold in North Carolina. It is to the interest of every farmer in North Carolina to write to the NORTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE COMPANY at Raleigh, N. C., and learn how to save money and make a good fertilizer that will make a good crop at a very low price. 1-3ms.

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—SOUTH FLORIDA,—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

UMATILLA,

Orange Co.,

Florida.

Correspondence invited. 1-4t.

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